COMMERCIAL PROGRESS AND FINANCIAL PANICS.

In our issue of Saturday evening last we laid be-

WASHINGTON CITY

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 17, 1867.

OFFICIAL. APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

A. M. Jackson, of Mississippi, to be secretary of State of the Territory of New Mexico, in the place of William W. H. Davis, resigned. William R. Calhoun, of South Carolina, to be sec-

retary of legation at Paris, in place of O. Jennings Wise, of Virginia, resigned. After a sojourn of several weeks at the White Sulphur Springs of Virginia, Senator Slidell, of

Louisiana, returned to this city yesterday.

BALTIMORE AS SHE IS AND MAY BE. States have their infected districts; cities are afflicted with disreputable localities which appear to be beyond the reach of redemption; and the most obscure villages not unfrequently have "spots" which are carefully shunned by virtuous, orderly people. There is one city in the Union-and it is with extreme pain and deep mortification that we record the humiliating fact—that is rapidly approaching that disreputable notoriety which must end, if a remody is not immediately applied, in giving it a most unenviable relative position to the whole country. Who, a few short years ago, would have believed that the once proud, prosperous city of Baltimore, with a world-wide reputation for its wealth, refinement, and hospitality, could have fallen into such a condition that the lives and property of her citizens were completely at the mercy of organized bands of desperate, murdering ruffians? Such is the revolting state of affairs in the fifth commercial city of the Union, or else the daily local chronicles of the Baltimore papers papers of all political shades and -are sheer fabrications, mere coinages of

But there is evidence—daily, hourly, crushing evidence—that, as a general rule, the journalists of Baltimore have discharged their duties with great boldness and fidelity, and that, so far from exaggerating the alarming condition of their local affairs, much has been softened, and much altogether suppressed, from motives which will naturally suggest themselves to the reader. It is a matter of notoriety that a decided majority of the citizens of Baltimore are democrats; and yet that majority cannot be heard and felt through the ballot-box in consequence of the murderous assaults or intimidations of an armed, organized, and law-defying minority; and such are now the periodical scenes of violence at the polls, that after an election has been held in the city people at a distance look, not for the returns of the judges, but the returns of the hospitals—the lists of the killed and wounded democrats. The immunity which has followed these frightful outrages has engendered a spirit of lawlessness in the breasts of the offending parties which manifests itself with nearly as fatal effects on other days besides election days. Sunday fights, and week-day fights-fights in the highways and by-ways, in the suburbs and in the heart of the cityattacks on private and public houses-murders by night and by day-general mêlées in which hundreds are engaged with rifles, revolvers, and bowie knives -- now form the great staple of the local items of a Baltimore journal. A reference to a file of the Baltimore Sun, American, or Republican, for the last two or three years, will show that we have not overstated the case. So continual has been this fearful state of lawlesaness, that we have long since refrained from even alluding to these outrages as a matter of news.

These statements may be denied; but it cannot be denied that the whole business of Baltimore shows, to use a mercantile expression, a "downward tendency." Real estate in that city is much lower now than it has been for years, and prices are still declining. The business of the wholesale and retail dealers has fallen off to such a degree as to excite both inquiry and alarm. The large hotels of Baltimore, once regarded, and truly regarded, as very lucrative investments, now scarcely pay expenses. ern travellers who formerly "staid over" for a night or a day in Baltimore, with comparatively few exceptions, now hurry through the city for a more desirable and secure resting place. Nor is this all. So widely known is Baltimore for the infamous, murderous, and anti-American charactor of its outrages, and so deep-rooted is the general feeling of indignation for the authors and pettors of those outrages, that we can mention whole communities in Virginia, Tennessee, and other States in which pledges have been exacted by the people of the store-keepers not to purchase any goods, no matter how trifling the amount, in the city of Baltimore; and these pledges we have good reason to believe have been religiously kept.

We do not mean to say by this that all the merchants of Baltimore are responsible for the outra, as which have done so much to injure the reputation and business of their city, but we do mean to say that many, very many, of their number have aided. and still aid, to keep in murderous existence armed and organized bands of political bullies, by their counsel, countenance, and liberal pecuniary contributions, and that unless this aid is promptly and forever withheld, and unless they are hereafter found on the side of law and order, instead of on the side of men whose deeds of violence have filled the country with disgust and indignation, still further and more injurious consequences to the business. growth, and prosperity of Baltimore may be safely regarded as inevitable.

It is not too late for Baltimore to recover from the blight under which she is now suffering-to take her old, proud stand among her sister cities of the to avail herself of the almost countless advantages which her favorable geographical position and the enterprise and liberality of her citizens have placed within her grasp-and to stifle that spirit which can only have a spasmodic existence in ruin, carnage, and blood.

It now rests with the citizens of Baltimore to se cure for themselves and their beautiful city a happy, year's operations of \$8,865,461. prosperous, and even glorious future, or to sink so low that her resurrection will be both remote and precarious.

EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE

We copy the following from the Portsmouth (N. H.) Chronicle :

"Ex-President Pierce and lady are still boarding at the Rockingham House in this city, and it is reported that they are contemplating a permanent residence here. We are glad to hear that Mrs. Pierce's health is better here than it has been for a long time; and this fact of course offers great inducements for them to abide with us."

fore the readers of the Union an official statement showing the aggregate values of the imports into and exports from the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857. Until we shall be enabled to present the full details of our commerce with foreign countries, which are annually transmitted to Congress with the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, we can only offer to our commercial readers such general remarks as may be suggested by a omparison of the results, to which alone we can at this time have access, with similar results of previous years, also derived from official sources. To this end we reproduce in tabular form the general statement referred to, accompanying it with similar statements from the year 1846, when the last general tariff came into operation-thus presenting, for greater facility of comparison and deduction, the general novements of our import and export trade during period of twelve consecutive years. The facts which these figures represent will, we trust, tend to dispel the delusion by which the panic-makers in ne of our northern cities seek to mislead the uninitiated in the mysteries of "fancy" financiering, and startle the public mind into a state of groundless alarm ; while the vast resources, the general prosperity, and real wealth of the country have at no former period exhibited a more healthy or a more gratifying condition. It is quite true that the figures for 1857 show a large increase in the exportation of the precious metals, and it is equally clear that, exclusive of specie and bullion, our general imports of foreign merchandise exceed in value our coneral exports, domestic and foreign ; but it would be a fallacious deduction to iner from a difference of a few housands of dollars one way or the other an actual ance of trade for or against us, as the case may be, in a vast aggregate of upwards of three hundred and sixty millions of dollars. The reasons why this is so are too obvious to all in any degree familiar with the ordinary symptoms which characterze a sound, vigorous, progressive commercial condition. In the physical economy slight derangements may occur, even in the healthiest and most robust nstitutions, from exposure, over-exertion, or even rom an undue indulgence of the animal appetites; but exercise, prudence, and a strict regard to the ordinary laws of hygiene will soon restore the natural tone, and bring back the system to its normal and healthy condition. So it is with the economics system of a nation so richly endowed as ours with

In a country such as ours nothing of less dimer sions than a national bank, or some other huge le viathan of equal capacity for mischief, can succeed in producing a real panic among the intelligent o longer to be dreaded. We gaze upon them as we do upon the skeleton of the Mastedon in Barnum's Museum, while we congratulate ourselves that they are the creatures of a past age, whose race ments of the country, or of creating any serious alarm in the public mind. It is fortunate for our ountry's best interests that our commercial, as our political progress, depends no more upon the losses of stock gamblers than it does upon the hazard t the fare bank or the chance of the dice-box But we proceed with our tables :

all the elements of health and so pre-eminently

plessed in all its vast and illimitable resources. The

periodical "smashes" which, from time to time, di-

erge from Wall street may startle the nerves and

uicken the pulse; but the effect is but momentary;

omposure is soon re-established, and our progress as a

nation continues unchecked and onward, resting upon

the solid basis of well-directed enterprise, protected

by wholesome laws, and sustained by a vigorou

onstitution. Thus, the vis medicatrix nature i

qually potent in the economical as in the physical

system. In the one, as in the other, we have only

to aid it in its efforts, and we shall be blessed with

bundance of health.

Imparative statement exhibiting the value of imports into the United States from foreign countries from 1846 to 1857, including

	Years.	Specie and bullion.	Free goods.	Dutiable goods.	Total.
	1846	\$3,777,782	\$20,990,007	\$96,924,058	\$121,691,797
	1847	24,121,289		104,773,002	
	1848	6,360,224	16,356,379	132,282,325	
	1849	6,651,240	15,726,425	125,479,774	147,857,439
	1850	4,628,792	18,081,590	155,427,936	178,138,318
	1851	5,453,592	19,652,995	191,118,345	216,224,932
	1852	5,505,044	24,187,890	183,252,508	212,945,442
	1853	4,201,382	27,182,152	236,595,113	267,978,647
	1854	6,958,184	26,327,637	271,276,560	304,562,381
	1855	3,659,812		221.378,184	261,468,520
	1856	4,207,632	52,748,074	257,684,236	314,639,942
	1857	12,461,799	54,267,507	294,160,835	360,890,141
	Compar	foreign cou	at exhibiting the	exports of the	United States to
ı	Veste			Gnacle and	

	foreign countries from 1846 to 1857, inclusive.					
	Years.	Foreign	Domestic	Specie and	Total.	
	100	merchandise.		bullion.	Alvani.	
	1846-	\$7,865,206	\$101,718,042	\$3,905,268	\$113,488,516	
	1847-	6,166,754	150,574,844	1,907,024	158,648,622	
		7,986,806	130,203,709	15,841,616	154,032,131	
ŀ		8,641,091	131,710,081		145,755,820	
		9,475,493	134,900,233		151,898,720	
		10,295,121	178,620,138		218,388,011	
		12,037,043	154,931,147		209,641,625	
		13,096,213	189,869,162		230,452,250	
		21,648,304	215,156,304		278,241,064	
j		6,158,368	192,751,135		275,156,846	
3		4,781,372	266,438,051		326,964,908	
ij	1857-1	4,905,509	278,906,713	69,136,922	362,949,144	

The preceding tables show an importation, exclusive of specie and bullion, in 1857, of \$348,428,342, against \$310.432.310 in 1856, while our exports, exclusive of specie and bullion, for the former year amounted to \$293,812,222, and for the latter to \$281,219,423. The specie imported in 1857 amounted to \$11,975,-100, and bullion to \$486,699-in all, \$12,461,799. Of this we re-exported in specie \$9,037,349, and in bullion \$21,221—making an aggregate of \$9,058,570, and leaving a clear cash balance in our favor of \$3,403,-229, which, carried to the value of our exports exclusive of specie and bullion, leaves a residue of \$51,212,891 against us, to be paid in specie and bullion of domestic produce. To meet this amount we have exported \$28,777,372 in specie, and \$31 .-300.980 in bullion-making total amount of specie and bullion of domestic produce exported \$60,078,-

With results like this before our eyes, is it not silly in the extreme to preach and worry ourselves and others about excessive importations, over-trading, and the like nonsense, when the fact is that, though our imports of foreign merchandise this year exceed those of 1856 by \$37,996,032, the year closes will be hailed with the liveliest satisfaction wherever with a balance of toreign indebtedness in our favor democratic principles flourish, and wherever the of nearly \$9,000,000 in hard cash ?

The Davenport (Iowa) Democrat comes to us in mourning for the death of its late senior editor, James T. Hildreth, esq.

STATE DEPARTMENT

Trade of Vienna.—A correspondent at Vienna writes that trade is brisk, and goods to the amount of over 281,000 florins have been forwarded to the United States.

The Nebraska Wayen Road.—Intelligence has been re-ceived by the Interior Department from Colonel Sites, superintendent of the Nebraska wagon-road expedition, dated Omaha City, September 1st, in which he states that he entertains no doubt of the completion of the road by the advent of winter if the weather continues favorable.

To accomplish this great physical labor must be endured.

It is expected that the entire road will be located by the 15th of October, with a large number of bridges

The Ext India and China Squadron.-The Secretary of the Navy received yesterday morning a letter from Com-modore Foot, of the United States ship Portsmouth, stationed on the East India and China Squadron, dated Siam, the 16th of June last.

Commander Foot reached Siam from Sin the 27th of May, after the shortest passage of the season, being only six days in sailing from port to port. As soon as circumstances permitted, he took all the officers who could be spared from duty, and proceeded with Mr. Consul Bradley, the bearer of treaty between the United States and Siam, King's steamer to Bangkok, where accommodations were ovided for them by the government. At the request of Mr. Bradley, Commander Foot was present at the interview, when the treaty was laid besioners appointed by the King to receive it, and during the discussion are followed on the 5th article, which had

During his stay in Bangkok Commander Foot and his officers were presented to both Kings, and treated with great courtesy by the court and higher officers of the State. The second King having made many inquiries about the Plymouth, and having manifested considerable interest in fire-arms, the commander invited him to pay the vessel a visit, which he did, although he informed the commander that no King of Siam had ever before been on board a man-of-war of any nation. The King went down from Bangkok, a distance of forty miles, on the 12th, with a suite of some twenty princes and nobles, and remained aboard during the greater part of the day. On the following morning he returned with most of his retinue, and remained until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Comnander Foot exercised the battery at general quarter fired a royal salute, got the ship under way, manned the the head of a State or nation. The King, on his return, having sent fire-wood, lamp-oil, dried fish, and ositively declined, there was no alternative but to ap-ropriate the articles to the use of the ship and the ship's

treaties between the United States, England. France, and Siam are developing the agricultural re-sources of Siam through the channels of commerce. Rice and sugar are the staple products of the kingdom. The rude sugar-mills still in use cause the loss of onehird in the manufacture. Notwithstanding this, sugar so abundant and so cheap (being three or four dollars per hundred for the best quality) that several vessels are loading for the United States, while the export of rice to China is at the present moment very great, there being in port six American, besides a number of vessels ent nationalities, loading for Hong-Kong. The culture of sugar, as well as most agricultural and mechanical labor in Siam, is performed by the Chinese, who here, as well as throughout the Indian archipelago and the coasts of the Malayan peninsula, are to be found in great numbers, sustaining the habits of industry and thrift so

general in their native country.

Mr. Bradley, the bearer of the treaty, has determined furnish the State Department with the general statisproducing a real panic among the intelligent tics of American commerce in Siam since the British treases of our people; but such monsters are now ty took effect, April 6, 1856. It is due to the American missionaries (adds Commander Foot) to say that owing to their indirect influence, as you are aware, favorable treaties have been negotiated. Previously to their settlement in the country, the Slamese were almost as exclusive that they are the creatures of a past age, whose race has become extinct, at least in our republican soil. Rev. Mr. Mattoon, the King hopes, will be retained The "Bulls" and the "Bears" of Wall street are alike incapable of unsettling the great business movements of the country, or of creating any serious er influence upon the government and people than any foreigner, and to him we are chiefly indebted for the highly favorable impression which prevails in Siam towards Americans.

The treaty had not been ratified at the date of this let-

Letter from Commander Dahlgreen.—The Secretary of the Navy also received a letter from Commander J. A. Dahl-green, of the United States ordnance ship Plymouth, dated at Lisbon, August 18th. Commander Dahlgreen had reached that place on the 13th, and expected to leave on the 19th

the Prince of Orange, who as a naval officer was making a cruise. The ceremonial due to his rank was observed on board the Plymouth.

The Wassenar is the latest Dutch screw frigate, but a few weeks in commission, and on a trial trip. On her gun-deck are mounted 30 guns, which are heavy thirtyders, except eight shell guns. On the forecastle is a heavy pivot-gun, which has appliances similar to those of the British navy. Her engine is nominally three hun dred-horse power, but can be worked at five hundred horse power; can use 35 tons of coal daily, which produces 55 revolutions, and a speed of eight knots in amooth water with no wind. The screw may be hoisted, and prevents the mounting of a pivot-gun abait. It has trunk engines. Her chain messenger is taken around the capstan like one of hemp.

Commander Dahlgreen was presented to the King of Portugal by the United States minister.

THE NASHVILLE UNION

The Nashville Union reached us yesterday in a much enlarged and improved form. The editors state: "By this enlargement we have added fully one-third more to the space at our command. We have been driven to this in order to accommodate our advertising customers, and at the same time do justice to our subscribers, who look to this paper for the current news of the day. The advertising branch of our business has, during the past year, increased greatly beyond our most sanguine expecta-352. leaving a clear balance in our favor from the tions, showing that business men appreciate the advantages which the heavy circulation of our paper

> The Nashville Union is one of the most influential and ably-conducted democratic journals in the country. The substantial evidences which it furnishes, in the number before us, of great pecuniary prosperity, ability to define defend, and explain those principles with power and officiency is fully appreciated.

It is said that Hon. M. Fillmore, late President of the nited States, is about to marry a lady of Montreal.

THE CANVASS IN GEORGIA.—CONCLUSION OF THE DISCUSSION BETWEEN MESSES, STEPHENS AND

The Augusta Constitutionalist furnishes the following abstract of the reply of Hon. A. H. Stephens to the speech of Mr. Miller, which closed the dis-

Mr. Stephene, rising to reply, begged that his auditors would remain perfectly quiet, as he had but a short time in which to address them, and desired that everything he said should be heard and understood. This request was not heeded, for almost every sentence he uttered was received with shouts of applause, and he had frequently to pause in the midst of a sentence, and wait until the cheering had ceased before he could proceed. This reply of half an hour was one of Mr. Stephens's happiest efforts, and the feeling of disappointment was almost universal when the chairman of the meeting announced that his time had expired. The crowd, like Oliver Twist, evidently wanted "more."

when the chairman of the meeting announced that his time had expired. The crowd, like Oliver Twist, evidently wanted 'more.'

Mr. Stephens began his reply by defending the administration from the charge that its history, thus far, had been unmarked, except by treachery to the South, and replying to Mr. Miller's question, what had it done? he asked what had it left undone which a southern man could with propriety ask that a national administration should do? What had Mr. Buchanan done, to recommend him to the confidence of southern men? He had appointed four southern men as members of his cabinet, and for the the swere that the swere the s

tution. What had he done? What had he not done which a southern man with any propriety could ask that a President of the United States should do?

Mr. Stephens then denied emphatically that he had ever denounced members of the American order as "midnight assassins" in any speech he had ever made. He had never in any public speech said anything of the members of the American party which was desired to wound liad never in any public speech said anything of the members of the American party which was designed to wound their feelings, or which ought to have wounded their feelings. His best and truest friends were members of that order. No feeling with him was stronger than that of gratitude. He was grateful to them for their long and unwavering support of him, but because he was grateful to them—because he was under obligations to them—because they were his friends—he had felt it his duty to speak plainly to them, and to warn them of the dangers which lay in the path they were pursuing when they connected themselves with the American order. That order he had denounced—not its members. He had denounced it in 1855, at the City Hall, in Augusta; he had denounced it when it was thought to be irresist-That order he had denounced—not its members. He had denounced it in 1855, at the City Hall, in Augusta; he had denounced it when it was thought to be irresistible, and he could not be expected to deny that he had done this now that it was dead—that nobody defended it—and that his honorable competitor who charged it upon him thought that his best recommendation to the people of this district was the fact that he never belonged to it! He had denounced it as an organization tending, like the Jacobin clubs of France, to the subversion of all government and the inauguration of an archy, and as an organization destructive of all the social virtues of our people, and for these reasons, and in this way, he was still ready to denounce it. His opponent (Mr. Miller) had no occasion to abandon him after supporting him for twelve or thirteen years upon the ground that he had denounced the members of the American order, because he had not done it; and in this connexion, referring to Mr. Miller's statement that he had sustained him for twelve or thirteen years, he remarked that he had represented the eighth district only four years—had been a candidate for Congress twice, and Mr. Miller had voted for him onee, and against him once. This was an illustration of Mr. Miller's loose way of stating facts.

Mr. Stephens then denied that he had ever said in any public speech "elect me and save Kansas." He had never, as a candidate for Congress, made a speech in the place where Mr. Miller had charged that he had nade use of this expression. If Mr. Jones stated that he had, Mr. Jones was mistaken. When a candidate for the last

place where Mr. Miller had charged that he had made use of this expression. If Mr. Jones stated that he had, Mr. Jones was mistaken. When a candidate for the last Congress, the repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska act was the great question agitated at the North. He had besought the people of this district to stand by that act and by those who would sustain it, but he never had said "elect me and save Kansas."

Mr. Stephens then referred to that portion of his Texas speech which had been quoted by Mr. Miller, remarking that the Constitutionalist in 1853 had published it, he supposed, in juxtaposition with the letter of Mr. Dix to Dr. Garvin, not so much to show that he was a free soiler as to show that Dix. then an appointee of the Fierce ad-

Dr. Garvin, not so much to show that he was a free-soiler as to show that Dix, then an appointee of the Pierce administration, was not. The democracy about that time were in the habit of giving him as hard licks as they could, and he thought he had given them just as hard ones in return. He saw nothing in the remark of the editor of the Constitutionalist, in introducing his speech, to object to. Mr. Miller had defended him from the intime was to nominate a ticket that leave on the 19th.

The passage from the Capes of Virginia to the bay of Fayal was made in 17½ days. The ship was in excellent trim, and the ship's crew were in a healthy condition.

During the stay of the Plymouth at Lisbon no British or French vessels had arrived. A Dutch razee (the De Puyter) was at the port when the Plymouth arrived; since which time a steam frigate (the Wassenar) and a sloop-of-war (the Georgian) had come in from Holland.

The De Puyter, which is a large vessel, had on board a number of midshipmen, who had passed the first stage of service in a smaller vessel. The Georgian brought the Prince of Orange, who as a naval officer was making all the oppressions and tyrannies which had ever been practised by white men upon white men. Mr. Miller had boasted that he was a defender of slavery in the abstract. He was not—liberty rather had charms for him; he would be glad to see all the race of Adam free, but he recognised, as he had stated in his Texas speech, facts and stances connected with the African race which ustified and required its subjection to the white. Georgia was not less a free State, less devoted to the principles of liberty, or less opposed to "slavery in the abstract," because it recognised the institution of African slavery. It enslaved blacks, but it was still as free a State as Massachusetts. Mr. Miller, in asserting that he was "a defonder of slavery in the abstract," had asserted a doctrine which would justify the enslavement of white men, and all the oppression and tyranny which had ever been practised against them.

Mr. Stephens, after thus confounding the "defender of slavery in the abstract," called the attention of his auditors to the fact that Mr. Miller, although attempting to oust him from his seat in Congress, and although requested by him to designate the vote, or votes, given by him whilst a representative of the eighth district, of which he, or the party he represented, complained, had failed to designate a single one.

which he, or the party he represented, complained, nad failed to designate a single one.

In reference to Kansas, Walker, and the administration, Mr. Stephens stated that he had reprehended the course pursued by Governor Walker in dictating to the convention of the people of Kansas in what way it should determine the question of slavery. That convention, he had stated, had plenary power over the subject, and could frame a constitution recognising or prohibiting had stated, had plenary power over the subject, and could frame a constitution recognising or prohibiting slavery, as it might think proper, and submit it to the people or not, as it might think proper. He was prepared to defend against Governor Walker or the administration the right of the people of Kansaa in convention to settle the question of slavery "in their own way." His conviction was, that the administration would defend this right of the records of Kansaa and that the administration would defend His conviction was, that the administration would defend this right of the people of Kansas, and that the na-tional democracy would unite in protecting it. Mr. Miller had stated that Mr. Buchanan approved of every thing Walker had done. Where was the proof? Mr. thing Walker had done. Where was the proof? Mr. Miller had stated that all the northern democrate elected to the next Congress would sustain Walker. Where was the proof? He had seen it stated in a newspaper that Mr. Walker had stated to some gentleman that his inaugural address had been submitted to the President and to Mr. Douglas before its delivery, and approved by them He did not believe it. The President had very recently written a letter to a number of clergymen and others, who He did not believe it. The President had very recently written a letter to a number of clergymen and others, who had protested against his action in reference to Kansas, in which he recognised the legality of the laws under which the constitutional convention of Kansas would be held, affirmed the true principle of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and taken issue with Gov. Walker upon an important

ment. As to Mr. Douglas. point in his plan of adjust had the best evidence the point in his plan of adjustment. As to Mr. Douglas, he had the best evidence that this statement in reference to him was not true. Mr. Stephens then read from Mr. Douglas's speech delivered some months ago at Springfield, Illinois, in which that gentleman had broadly and boldly asserted the true principle of the Kansas act, and had declared that the people of Kansas, in conventing the right to determine the question for themselves, and in their own way, with no limitation of their right in the premises but the constitution of the Thirtie States. and in their own way, with no limitation of their right in the premises but the constitution of the United States. This was Mr. Dougha's position, and he believed that it would be sustained by the democratic supporters of the Kansas bill at the North. But, whilst reprehending the course of Walker, and of all who might sustain him, they were with him infinitely preferable to the honorable gentleman who was his competitor for a seat in the next congress. Far as they were from him in sympathy and in principle, that gentleman was infinitely farther—as much farther as the stars are beyond the planets of our solar system. They misinterpreted the Kansas act; that gentleman opposes it, and states that if he had been in Congress when it was upon its passage, he would have voted against it. They were in favor of permitting everybody in the Territory to vote upon the question of slavery; that gentleman opposes the legislation which opened the Territory to slavery, and gave the South a chance to carry its institutions there. Their volley endangers the interests of the South would not have had any interests there.

Mr. Stephens was proceeding farther to illustrate his idea that Walker and his supporters were infinitely preferable to Mr. Miller, in his position of open hostility to the Kansas act, when the chairman announced that his time had expired.

wo,may, possibly, misrepresent, in some unimportant particulars, Mr. Stephens or Mr. Miller, in this hurried and imperfect report of their discussion at Concert Hall, but it is, we believe, substantially correct in all important

Mr. Stephens will visit our city again during the can vass, when he will have a better opportunity elaborately to discuss the political questions of the day.

HON. J. C. MASON.

Hon. J. C. Mason, of Kentucky, arrived in this city yesterday to receive from his numerous friends here, as may readily be inferred, the warmest congratulations for his gallant and successful contest with Mr. Cox for a seat in the next Congress. The contest was a severe one, and Mr. Mason has not only shown that he has a strong hold on the confidence and affections of the people of his district, but he has also shown himself to be a most eloquent and efficient exponent and defender of the measures and principles of the democratic party. His majority over his know-nothing competitor is upwards of six

SPERCH OF HON D. S. DICKINSON. Prior to the organization of the late democratic State convention of New York, Hon. D. S. Dickinson entered the hall and was received with hearty applanse. In response to an enthusiastic call, Mr.

Dickinson spoke as follows:

Dr. Dickinson said there was a statute in the State against disturbing a religious meeting, and he would not perhaps have disturbed this one had he not come in to see how the delegates looked when assembled together, and to see a friend. It would not be right for him to interto see a friend. It would not be right to make in the fire with matters here, but as the chairman had not yet taken his seat he might be excused for saying a few words in return for the kindness of his friends. He congratulated the convention on the harmony preserved thus far, and trusted it would be continued, and would lead to the nomination of the ticket that would be triumphant in the State. They were all interested in thrusting from power the party miscalled republican, with its sectionalism and fanaticism. He alluded to the President's reply to Prothe party miscalled republican, with its sectionalism and fanaticism. He alluded to the President's reply to Professor Silliman and the forty-two other gentlemen of Connecticut, and declared it the greatest paper ever submitted to the people of a State since the days of Jefferson. It was a rebuke to a doctrine that had done more mischief than any other doctrine on earth. They who had addressed the President through the Silliman letter had received a reply calm and dignified, but penetrating to the very bones and marrow of fanaticism. The President would be sustained by the voice of the country. He had given an answer which rebuked, with withering force, not only those who initiated the act, but all who sought by the false cry of philanthropy to undermine the rights of the people of all the States in the regulation of their own affairs. He called upon the democratic party to emulate the example of the President, and pluck down that power which observed no rights and sought by false pretensions of philanthropy to cover up the acts of their opposition. It was well known that New York was once a slave State, and that they had abolished the institution here without interference from abroad. He denied the right of the party in this State, which he designated the party of Stafford House morality, to interfere with the institutions of other States. All that the democratic asked for the people of every other State is that to them shall be left the government of their affairs. The democratic principle is, that man is capable of self-government. That principle is not theoretical, but practical. It yields to all other States the right to do as they think proper in regard to slavery as in regard to all other subjects. This is the so-called pro-slavery party demand; but our opponants are a will throw stones into our own neighbor all other States the right to do as they think proper in regard to slavery as in regard to all other subjects. This
is the so-called pro-slavery party demand; but our opponents say we will throw stones into our own neighbor
States. We will throw missiles of "death and destruction" among them. But they do not go there, as would
be the most manly course, but stand aloof from dangers,
and make the attack from afar. It is enough now, however, to look to the affairs of the State. Here we find
abuse enough to expendy. abuses at our own door. Let it be a ticket democratic all over—on the top and bottem, inside and out, horizontally and diagonally. Let it be a ticket that best shows its determination to ignore all factions by recognising all factions. Unless it was such a ticket it would not be the point of evacuating power. It was the custom of armies when evacuating to steal everything they could lay their hands on. This the republican party had done. Mr. Dickinson concluded by apologizing for his intrusion upon the convention, whose president had now taken the chair.

The following (says the Richmond Enquirer) tribute to the President's letter from the Charlottesville Advocate is as graceful in expression as it is candid, manly, and generous in sentiment. The Advocate rises nobly above partisan prejudice in thus promptly and fairly doing justice to a democratic President:

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO SILLIMAN & Co .- President Buchanan's vindication of his administration from the charge of a violation of his official oath, which fortycharge of a violation of his official oath, which forty-three self-righteous impertinent divines of New England brought against him because he ordered United States troops to Kansas for the preservation of order, and, if necessary, to help the civil authorities to enforce the laws, is not only complete in its reasoning, but dignified, and at the same time severe in its rebuke of the spirit which could prompt such a list of divines to leave the sacred desk to soil their robes in the arena of politics. We can almost pardon Professor Silliman and his unwise co-sign-ers the folly of their address, in consideration of the occa-sion it has afforded the President to write as sensible and well-timed a letter as he has done.

MASSACHUSETTS

The Taunton (Mass.) Gazette says : "The democrats of many towns electing delegates to the State convention on Wednesday next have taken occasion to express in hearty terms their preference for the renomination of Hon. E. D. Beach as the democratic candidate for the governorship. Mr. Beach forfunately enjoys the confidence and respect of the entire democracy of the State, and his opponents concede to him an ability and integrity which would adorn the office for which he has been named. Such a nomination we feel assured will have a moral advantage over his present and probable competitors.

competitors.

"The democratic convention promises to be a harmonious and confident representative gathering of the democracy of the State."

AN UNGRATEFUL WRETCH PROPERLY SERVED .- A man As Uscharteri. Writch Property Server.—A man named Matthew Mark, a fisherman by profession, fell into the river day before yesterday afternoon from a raft near the foot of Ludlow street, and would have drowned but for a dumb lad, who helped him out at considerable risk to himself. As soon as the graceless fellow was upon the raft again he attacked the poor mute, and bent him severely, whereupon several men took hold of the wretch, and gave him such a ducking in the Ohio that he begged for mercy, but was only released in a half-drowned state. [Concinnati Gratette.]

he THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE -THE NEWS BY THE PERSIA.

By the arrival of the steamer Persia at New York or Tuesday last we have London and Liverpool papers of as late a date as the 4th. The mutiny in India is still the prominent topic in the English journals. We make the following extract from an elaborate article in the London News of the 4th :

There cannot be a more dangerous delusion than the belief, which certain journals are attempting to propagate, that the worst is already over in India. So far from this being the case, all the most intelligent Indian soldiers and civilians at present in this country, the ablest officials at the India House, and the most respected members of the cabinet, are convinced that the next mail from India and the last are convented to the last.

We make room for the following letter from the Lor tiser, written on the 4th :

tiser, written on the 4th:

There has been little of interest since the departure of the Baltic. The next Indian news will not be due until this day week. As the last mail, however, got in five days before its time, the same thing may occur again, especially as on this occasion there will be nothing from China, and the Calcutta steamer will thus avoid a detention of about twenty-four hours which semetimes takes place at Point Le Galle, if the arrival from Hong-Kong is not punctual. Meanwhile the papers are filled with correspondence from the various scenes of horror, every scrap of which, taken singly, would seem to tell an unparalleled take, but which in a mass, from its horrid sameness and occasional repetitions, is beginning to pall upon the public mind.

Nevertheless a full study of all these letters is e

occasional repetitions, is beginning to pair upon the public mind.

Nevertheless a full study of all these letters is essential to a complete insight to our position and prospects. Each writer, in his degree, makes plain some point of action or some peculiarities of topography, race, or organization, which in connexion with such a country require to be fully known before a general view can be formed of final probabilities. These persons all describe things from their own individual field of view, and offer express the most contrary opinions. The English reader, by weighing the whole, can detect what is merely prejudice or the result of narrow local influences, and by separating it from the observed facts about which there can be no question, is enabled to effect a comprehensive survey which no person actually resident in India, but occupying only a limited district, could ever gain. Thus it is on the banks of the Thames, not of the Ganges, that the best estimate is formed of what is going on—americal or the complete of those powers of journalism which during the Russian war it was the grand aim of inefficient bigotry to extinguish.

Possibly, even in the present case, this feeling will soon be revived in many quarters. Hitherto the public the press, the Indian authorities, and the home government have all been absorbed in one unanimous feeling of sympathy for the sufferers, admiration of their heroisa and anxiety for their rescue. But when the immediate crisis is over, and permanent remedies are to be adopted, the spirit of obstruction will rise again, and then the press must prepare to encounter the old animosity. Already it is beginning to state some things that will excite ire. For instance, the fact has been exposed that the Calcutta government had absolute warning of what was going to take place months before the mutiny broke out. Not merely the warnings of opinion, such as were expressed by old General Napier, but clear, unmistable handed to, saved King and Parliament. In November last Gholab Singh, an ol hammedans intended to rise, and had offered him the direction of the projected movement. The government, it is said, laughed and did not even reply to the letter. In their self-complacent wisdom they doubtless looked upon it as a trick of the old man to ingratiate himself; but, allowing the probability of this supposition, what government with a spark of prudence would have slighted the intelligence, and left it without an attempt at investigation? This, however, is as nothing compared with what follows. An English merchant had had his suspicious excited, and even converted into certainty, and upon communicating his information to government he received the same treatment.

This person is stated to have been a Mr. Hamilton. He had long carried on business in Cawripore and Allahabad,

ceived the same treatment.

This person is stated to have been a Mr. Hamilton. He had long carried on business in Cawmpore and Allahabad, and had gained the confidence of the native dealers. From these he received a friendly notice to send away his family in six months. At first he refused, but at last he became convinced there was some impending peril, and he followed the advice. At the same time he wrote to the government, and offered to obtain further particulars. But the authorities were too well satisfied with their own knowledge, and this letter, like that from Gholab Singh, was not even acknowledged. It is to be admitted that these statements may require confirmation, but they were a strong appearance of truth. Assuming them to be correct, the history of human conceit and apathy hardly furnishes a similar instance of infatuation. Either fact taken singly might have been expected to excite vigilance; but the two, from such totally different sources, amounted to a hand-writing upon the wall which only an official Nebuchadnezzar would have disregarded. Nothing was done, and Delhi, the great arsenal of the country, was left without even a single company of European troops; while the Calcutta authorities were busy in framing a law to extend the native power so as to bring the people to a perfect political equality with their rulers, and to enable them to sit as judges in the law courts.

The London money market is without much alteration, and the funds, although inanimate, show steadiness. In the Stock Exchange the rate for advances on government securities ranges between 4 and 5 per cent., but in the discount market the Bank minimum of 54 per cent. continues to be freely paid. The bullion in the Bank has lately increased, but not to the extent that might have been expected from the large arrivals. At this period of the year, however, there is always a peculiar drain caused by the flight of tourists to the continuent. London is de-

by the flight of tourists to the cont by the light of tourists to the continent. London is de-serted, and although letters of credit on foreign banker are the principal things taken by travellers, each ma-provides himself with a moderate amount of gold, and these small totals make, in the aggregate, a very heavy

Consols at the last date were quoted at 90%, and the

Consols at the last date were quoted at 90\$\frac{1}{2}\$, and they have closed this evening at 90\$\frac{1}{2}\$.

The shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company are less firm. It was recently expected that their cable would be purchased at full price by one of two companies who are proposing a telegraph to India. But it appears that, stowed, as it is, on board ship, the centre of the coil accumulates an amount of heat which raises its temperature at least ten degrees above that of the surface. The gutta percha is thus liable to become softened, and in a very warm climate, such as must be encountered in crossing the tropics, the result would be to force portions of the copper wire to the outside and destroy insulation. It is said that even during a hot Sunday at Gravesend, on the Thames, about 50 or 60 miles of the existing cable were spoiled in this manner. Any cable to be sent to India must, it is considered, be coiled in portions so as to admit of ventilation, or the constant flow of a stream of water upon it. water upon it.

The report of the Liverpool cotton market for the week

The report of the Liverpool cotton market for the week shows continued activity and an advance of \$\frac{1}{4}\$, per lb. The wheat market has been firm at the late decline. The steady summer heat which prevailed almost uninterruptedly for four months has at length given way, and during the past three days we have had rain storms and a comparatively low thermometer.

The next steamer from this side will be the Ariel on the 9th. It is just possible, although not probable, that she may take out fresh India news. At all events you can scarcely fail to have the next accounts at an early

she may take out fresh India news. At all evenes rean scarcely fail to have the next accounts at an early date, via Halifax, by the Canada, which leaves for Bosto on the 12th. Our latest dates from New York are to 22d of August.

About 6,000 additional troops, including a large pro-

portion of artillery and three regiments of cavalry, are be despatched to Calcutta as fast as possible. This, it believed, will raise the European force in India—even allowing for casualties—to \$0,000 men. The number ser is some thousands in excess of the total specified to brequisite by the governor general, but Lord Palmerston does not do his work by haives.

PROSPECT OF THE CROP WESTWARD. - His excellency Ho PROSPECT OF THE CROP WESTWARD.—His excellency Hol-Kinsley S. Bingham returned from a three weeks' trip to the westward on Wednesday evening, in the course of which he took occasion to visit Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois. He reports the fall crop in the best condition, and Indian corn, for the most part, out of danger from frost. He states one circumstance which much surprised us, which is, that the crops in Minnesota are earlier than with us. This intelligence cannot full to carry satisfac-tion and contentment, for even with us it is yielded by the best of farmers that the corn crop is principally safe. the best of farmers that the corn crop is principally safe

An instance of the number in mode on the part of a sol An instance of the source is most on the part of a dier who was standing guard at the post office letter-ber occurred on the 29th of July at Naples. A man advance to put a letter in whilst he had a cigar in his mouth. The sentinel gave him a blow in the face, and then with his musket struck him over the head, winding up with the information that smoking was not allowed in front of the head.